

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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ARTHUR JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

BY AUTHORITY.

Registration Notice.

The meetings of the Board of Registration in Honolulu are discontinued until further notice.

The Board will hold sessions in the various out-of-town precincts as follows:
Ewa Plantation Store, Wednesday, August 15th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Ewa Court House, Thursday, August 16th, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Waianae Court House, Friday, August 17th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Kaneohe Court House, Monday, August 20th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Hauula Court House, Tuesday, August 21st, from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Kahuku Plantation, Wednesday, August 23rd, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Waialua Plantation, Thursday, August 24th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Waialua Court House, Friday, August 25th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

C. T. RODGERS,
ANTONIO PERRY,
L. D. KELIPIO,
Board of Registration, Island of Oahu,
427-4f

Board of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners created by Article 17 of the Constitution (Special Rights of Suffrage) will meet at the same times and places as the Oahu Board of Registration. See itinerary above.
EDWARD TOWSE,
C. L. BUSCHLANT,
F. H. CUTLER.

IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holders of water privileges, or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the hours for irrigation purposes are from 7 to 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 to 6 o'clock p. m.

A. BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
Approved: J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Office Honolulu Water Works,
Honolulu, May 25, 1894.
357-4f

WATER NOTICE.

Owing to the drought and scarcity of water, the residents about Judd street are requested to collect what water they may require for household purposes before 8 o'clock a. m.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.
Honolulu, H. I., July 20, 1894.
404-4f

THE WAIKIKI ROAD.

The Waikiki road is about the only pleasure drive in Honolulu that is extensively used. Of late the Government has materially improved this thoroughfare at the request of residents living thereon. The old switch at Hopkins' corner has been renovated and improved, and the road from that point for a considerable distance has been widened. A drive over the road is now a pleasure, where before, and especially at night, it was really a danger.

Since the improvements mentioned have been completed, holiday travel has largely increased toward Waikiki and Diamond Head, and on Sundays the Park is constantly traversed by outing parties. Residents who summer or live entirely at Waikiki are mainly benefited by the improved road, but the Honolulu public is also directly interested therein.

A drive to Waikiki after business hours or at night is a very popular pastime during the greater portion of the year and one largely enjoyed by town people. At present late driving is principally confined to nights when there is moonlight. With a little added expense, however, the Government could extend the electric lights along that highway with very evident advantages to the travelling public and especially to residents of Waikiki and vicinity.

This is suggested in view of the very praiseworthy improvements already made on this thoroughfare in the hope more can be accomplished at a reasonable expense. The one thing needed at present to make the road complete and comfortable at night, when it is largely used, is the addition of electric lights. It is thought these can be added at a small expense, and if so, would certainly pay the taxpayers well for the outlay.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

There has lately been a movement stated for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is learned quite a number of our wealthy residents and lovers of brute creation have expressed their willingness to subscribe monthly to aid such an organization, and that the Govern-

ment will be asked to donate police aid for carrying out the good work contemplated.

The main object of the organization will be to aid the Government in bringing trespassers on the rights of animals to justice. There is certainly much room for improvement at this point in Honolulu and vicinity. In fact, it is understood the present movement has been started to correct some of the late flagrant abuses to animals in and around the city. One form such cruelty has taken among Chinese is allowing horses not at work to actually starve, or at best maintain a bare existence by nibbling at a stick of dry rice straw.

It was discovered that upon police notice being served upon such inhuman proceedings the Chinamen in question merely removed the horses from the view of the public road and doubtless continued the starving process. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and hence the necessity for some organized movement to look into and check the abuses mentioned. It is to be hoped the Government will take the matter up promptly and that the proposed society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will lend sufficient aid to make the crusade against man's inhumanity to brutes a permanent success in Hawaii.

THE SUPREME COURT CIRCLE.

It Forms a Self-Interested Social Community in the National Capital.

A serious-faced, snarling and high-browed procession is one of Washington's interesting everyday sights. It occurs on Pennsylvania avenue. It is the solemn march of the justices of the supreme court from the capitol to their homes in the fashionable west end. At 4 o'clock the court adjourns. It matters not if counsel is in the midst of an argument. The justices at where their eyes fall upon the face of the marble carved over the door. As the long hand vinged on 12 and the short hand is at 4, the chief justice stops the proceedings and announces that the hour of adjournment has arrived. There is only one instance on record in 10 years when the session has been prolonged beyond the usual hour. That was when Mr. Cleveland, then president, made his only appearance before the court. At 4 o'clock he had not quite finished his argument. Chief Justice Fuller interrupted with the usual announcement.

"I have but little more to say," replied the ex-president, "thanking two or three typewritten sheets. I would much prefer to finish tonight, so that I can take a train for New York."

With that Mr. Cleveland proceeded. The chief justice bowed, and the court sat until 20 minutes past 4. It was a great innovation.

Ten minutes after the adjournment the members of the court are strolling down the avenue at a five miles an hour pace. Sometimes they are in pairs, sometimes in threes, sometimes singly. Rarely they are in a chatty mood, and talk and laugh. Often they stride along with their heads bent forward, each absorbed in his own thoughts and preoccupied with that degree that he may pass members of his own family without recognition.

The supreme court circle forms a little community of itself for social ends. It has its days and its dinners. The esprit de corps is strong. It embraces the families, the private secretaries, the officers of the court, and even extends to employees and servants. The supreme court pages for the court has a corps of pages to go for books and papers and to bring glasses of water—feels that he is an entirely self-sufficient young person from the minutiae of house page. Then there are the supreme court messengers. Each justice has a messenger. As soon as a justice comes to town he is called upon by the colored man who served his predecessor. The colored man introduces himself and immediately assumes all of these minor duties and cares which come within the province of a well trained messenger. To some new justice it is a novel sensation to have a messenger take charge of him. One of these messengers called upon a western appointee and briefly announced:

"I was the messenger of the late Mr. Justice Brandeis."

"Well," asked the successor.

"I've come to be your messenger," said the colored man.

"Oh, yes, sir," said the colored man, "you do. Every member of the court has a messenger. I'm yours."

Unabashed by the protest and the coolness, the colored man attached himself without further explanation and entered upon his duties. The service may seem awkward at first, but the justices soon find that it is pleasing. There is no case on record of a justice dispensing with his messenger after the life is once broken—Leslie's Weekly.

A Curious Will.

A man named Zalesky, who died in Poland in 1889 left a peculiar will. The envelope which contained the will said: "To be opened after my death."

When the envelope was torn off, another one was found underneath, with the words:

"To be opened six weeks after the first envelope has been opened."

The next envelope bore the inscription: "To be opened in a year."

After waiting a year the envelope was opened and found to contain still another, which said:

"To be opened in two years."

And when that was finally reached it was found that he had bequeathed 100,000 rubles, or one-half his fortune, to his relatives having the largest number of children, while the other half was to be divided among his grandchildren.

Invested for 100 years, at the end of which time the principal and interest were to be divided among his relatives.—New York Tribune.

A Fable.

A certain monarch of violent and hasty temper became offended at an injudicious remark of his court fool, and drawing his sword cut off the unhappy fellow's right ear.

The next day, having given the matter thought, the monarch approached the couch where lay the fool in much pain and apologized sincerely for his conduct, expressing great sorrow.

"Your sorrow is beautiful to see," complained the fool, "but it does not restore my lost ear."

The loss of your ear cuts no ice," replied the monarch. "It is enough that I have expressed my sorrow and put myself at peace with my own conscience in so doing."

Moral—And that is what apologies amount to, as a general thing—Indianapolis Journal.

The act of nations is cumulative just as science and history are, the work of living men not superseding but building itself on the work of the past.—Ruskin.

The letters of Leonardo da Vinci were allowed by his family to perish in a garage. Only such were preserved as were in the hands of others.

GOODS AND ENDS.

Vast fortunes are supposed to be buried and forgotten in the Mexican mountains.

A foot tresser pitcher is said to deliver the ball at a speed rate of a mile a minute.

The social club Koko Valley at Jar Harbor, Me., has the distinction of being the only club to which James O. Blake never belonged.

Chicago has a law that prohibits the sale of the polished cigarette, those brands containing opium, morphine, glycerin, sugar, belladonna, etc.

A Liberty (Me.) man has a 12 years' growth of beard which is between 6 and 7 feet in length. He wears it plaited in a pigtail resembling a Chinaman's.

A lot of African mahogany, said to be the largest ever landed in England, was recently sold in London. It measured 30 by 10 inches and was 41½ feet long, free of knots, shakes and all other defects.

Farmers in western Kansas are exterminating prairie dogs by plugging up their burrows with tin cans open at the downward. The animal wears itself out in the vain attempt to dig its way through the tin.

A Chinese engineer, educated in New Haven, is about completing a telegraph line, 2,000 miles long, across the Gobi desert, from Peking to Kashgar, China-Turkistan. It has been three years under construction.

The American fashion of apartment flats is not only endowing Constantinople with blocks of buildings of imposing dimensions, but it is transforming many of the larger dwelling houses into humble imitations of these gigantic edifices.

It is said that glacial action has in places in the United States raised the mountains down to the narrow strip of way along the Columbia river, where the cliff rises about 400 feet above the track, leaving now hardly a footing for the track.

Chicago's Art Institute has received as a gift from Harriet Hosmer the cast made in 1853 of the chained hands of Robert Browning and his wife. This is the cast of which Hawthorne wrote in "The Marble Faun." It symbolizes the individuality and heroic union of two poetic lives.

The practice of cremation is growing so much in and around Philadelphia that patches of urns for holding ashes are now exhibited all over the city.

Some are made of metal and others of onyx and marble, and more money can be put into an urn than in a coffin if relatives of the incinerated one are so inclined.

An escaped convict of Milan has a new department, with the head, "Permanent Amusement," consisting of a list of names under this introduction, "Persons whose names are in this department and settle their bills," the amounts of which are stated opposite the respective names. The amusement is only temporary in the cases of those who settle.

No Salmon in New Zealand.

The true salmon has never yet been successfully introduced in New Zealand waters. Why not? Because it is said that New Zealand sea-dogs abound in voracious fish, harringtons, sharks and the like, that the salmon has no chance of reaching the coast.

But if trout can pass through such an ordeal unscathed, why cannot salmon? It is possible that the trout do not venture to sea as early as the salmon, but only when they have attained to years of aberration and are able to take care of themselves.

There must be some reason, could one but discover it, for a few years ago there was much talk of trying to solve this problem in New Zealand by an experiment on a grand scale—to wit, by turning down a 250,000 salmon fry at once into an unstocked river and awaiting results.

Whether this plan has been put in practice or not we are unable to say. The plan would be interesting, though expensive, and should lead to some decisive conclusion.

But whatever the fate of the true salmon, it seems to be possible—very likely—that the English trout in New Zealand may develop, so to speak, salmonhood of their own.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Elections in Greece.

"In Greece," says an American, "elections are held in churches on Sunday."

In the church to which I succeeded in gaining access on an election day there were ranged around the walls 42 boxes, that being the number he wanted to be voted for. These boxes were about the size and shape of a cracker box, one-half painted white with 'Yes' on them, and the other half black with 'No' on them. Beside each box stood a representative of the candidate, and over the box was hung the candidate's picture. Each voter as he entered the church had his name recorded and a check given him. In passing around the church the voter is given a ballot, or vote, by the representative standing beside the box of the candidate. Negative votes as well as affirmative must be cast—that is, if a voter objects to a candidate he must cast a negative ballot. Great care is exercised by the representatives of the candidates that there is no stuffing of the ballot boxes.—New York Tribune.

Children and Dictionaries.

Children, from the time they are able to connect syllables in reading, should be taught to go to the dictionary for the meaning of words. The trouble of looking up the meaning of a word thus becomes a part of the mind, and through life the right way stays with them. By this means much mortification in after life is avoided and much time saved. Even adult persons whose educational facilities have been few can improve themselves wonderfully by constantly consulting the dictionary and encyclopedia. Men who have realized their shortcomings in an educational way have gained fine knowledge by learning two words a day from the dictionary and studying one subject a day in the encyclopedia—the words selected at random, and the subject one suggested by conversation or reading.

To Iron a shirt.

Place the back of the shirt smoothly on the table, iron it, turn and iron the other side smoothly. Place the front of the shirt smoothly on the table, iron it on the wrong side first and then finish on the right side. Next comes the shoulder strap, then the neckband or collar. The latter must be done extremely carefully, polishing it nicely. Double the back of the shirt and iron it on both sides. Spread the shirt out now and iron all the front except the bosom. Place a piece of board covered with flannel under the bosom and iron it very nicely, polishing it brightly at the last. Hang the shirt up to dry well, then fold neatly and put away.

Didn't Dare Do It.

A certain popular but extravagant modelman was famous not only for his fine voice, but for his almost irresistible manner. At one time when he was deeply in debt a carpenter to whom he owed a large amount called at his house and clamorously demanded his pay.

The musician, who was indignant at the time, heard the angry voice in the entry below, and going to the head of the stairs asked what was the matter down there.

"Matter enough," cried the carpenter. "I want my money, and I can't get it."

"Don't get in a passion," said the musician soothingly. "Do me the favor to walk up stairs, if you please, and we will talk the matter over."

"No, sir," replied the poor carpenter, "not a step will I stir up those stairs. You owe me \$100 already, and if I come up again I shall get down again!"—Youth's Companion.

One of the dailies of Paris circulates 1,000,000 copies. It is a rather mixed chaotic sort of a paper. In England the London Times leads with 400,000.

A Pain Tensum.

It is said that Tompkins, the celebrated singing master of St. Paul's school in London, was the victim of all penmen.

Through life he dreamed that penmanship was one of the fine arts, and that a writing master should be seated with his pen in the academy. He bequeathed to the British museum his opus magnum, a copy of Mackenzie's Bible, profusely embellished with the most beautiful and varied work of his pen, and as he conceived that both the workman and the work would be lasting objects well worthy to be left something immortal with the legacy—his fine but by Chantry, unaccompanied by which the museum was not to receive the unsullied gift.

When Tompkins applied to have his book made, the great sculptor generally altered something from his usual price, and considering the feelings of the writing master treated him as a brother artist. This was undoubtedly the proudest day in Tompkins' life.

An eminent artist and wit, looking at this fine bust of Tompkins, once exclaimed, "And this man died for want of a dinner!" Which remark was in a measure true.

The penman had long felt that he stood degraded in the scale of genius by not being received at the academy, at least in the class of engravers. The next approach to academic honors he conceived would be that of appearing as a guest at the annual dinner. But unfortunately the academy consisted of engravers. Tompkins, a writing master, and in spite of so many strenuous and strenuous efforts to never receive one of the coveted invitations.

The vain man never ceased to deplore the failure of his hopes and allowed the disappointment to prey upon his spirits until it affected his health. In spite of everything the luckless calligrapher died without having dined at the academy—Youth's Companion.

Obtained Women.

The Congregationalist says: "Eight women in all, up to this date, have been ordained to the ministry in the Baptist denomination in the United States."

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